

title 18, United States Code, with respect to stalking.

S. 1737

At the request of Mr. BUMPERS, the name of the Senator from California [Mrs. BOXER] was added as a cosponsor of S. 1737, a bill to protect Yellowstone National Park, the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone National Wild and Scenic River, and the Absaroka-Beartooth Wilderness Area, and for other purposes.

SENATE RESOLUTION 226

At the request of Mr. DOMENICI, the name of the Senator from Utah [Mr. HATCH] was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 226, a resolution to proclaim the week of October 13 through October 19, 1996, as "National Character Counts Week."

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON AGING

Mr. COHEN. Mr. President, I wish to announce that the Special Committee on Aging will hold a forum on Tuesday, May 14, 1996, at 10 a.m., in room 106 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. The forum will discuss the shortage of geriatricians in the Nation's health care system.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, May 14, 1996, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this oversight hearing is to receive testimony on the management and costs of class action lawsuits at Department of Energy facilities.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, May 15, 1996, for purposes of conducting a full committee business meeting which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this meeting is to consider pending calendar business.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS, HISTORIC PRESERVATION, AND RECREATION

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Parks, Historic Preservation, and Recreation of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be granted permission to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, May 16, 1996, for purposes of conducting a subcommittee hearing which is scheduled to begin at 9:30 a.m. The purpose of this hearing is to consider S. 621, a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Great Western Trail for potential addition to

the National Trails System; H.R. 531, a bill to designate the Great Western Scenic Trail as a study trail under the National Trails System Act, S. 1049, a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the route from Selma to Montgomery as a National Historic Trail, S. 1706, a bill to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for assistance for highway relocation with respect to the Chicamauga and Chattahoochee National Military Park in Georgia; S. 1725, a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to create a third category of long-distance trails to be known as national discovery trails and to authorize the American Discovery Trail as the first national discovery trail.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the oversight field hearing regarding the Tongass Land Management Plan and the Administration of Timber Sale Contracts scheduled for Tuesday, May 28 in Ketchikan, AK, will begin at 1 p.m. instead of 10:30 a.m., as previously announced.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry will hold a full committee hearing to consider the possible need for changes to the Commodity Exchange Act. The hearing will be held on Wednesday, June 5, 1996, at 9:30 a.m., in SR-332.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

INDIANA WINNERS OF THE 1995-96 EIGHTH GRADE YOUTH ESSAY CONTEST

• Mr. LUGAR. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate a group of young Indiana students who have shown great educative achievement. I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues the winners of the 1995-96 Eighth Grade Youth Essay Contest, which I sponsor in association with the Indiana Farm Bureau and Bank One of Indianapolis. These students have displayed strong writing abilities and have proven themselves to be outstanding young Hoosier scholars. I submit their names for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD because they demonstrate the capabilities of today's students and are fine representatives of our Nation.

This year, Hoosier students wrote on the theme, "Farming for the Future." Students were encouraged to consider and creatively express what future they envision for Indiana agriculture. I submit for the RECORD the winning essays of Kimberly Bogue of Howard County and Brent M. Frey of Carroll County. As State winners of the Youth Essay Contest, these two outstanding students were recognized on Friday,

May 10, 1996, during a visit to our Nation's Capital.

The essays follow:

FARMING FOR THE FUTURE

(By Kimberly Bogue, Howard County)

I woke up to the sound of the robotic maid at my door. When I let her in, she gave me my breakfast. After I ate, I got dressed and went outside. I sat in my tree condo and just started thinking how different the farm is now from what it has been over the last fifty years. . .

Then, they had families working on their own farms. Next, 25 years ago, they had corporations. That was a failure. They had big factories and people worked at minimum wages. Now, we are back to family farms. I know Dad likes it better.

Ever since Purdue pioneered the genetic engineering of seed, plants have been growing a lot better. Now they are more resistant to diseases and stress factors. The new oil plant is a big accomplishment. Now we don't have to buy oil from other countries. Instead, we can grow it in Indiana. This new plant is one of our main crops, along with corn and soybeans.

Fifty years ago, there were rolling hills in the country. Now the towns are expanding into each other. The houses are packed tight, along with mega-malls and office buildings. There are fewer farms, but more products per acre are produced than were fifty years ago.

Recently, we bought the perfect cow. It was an exact replica of a cow from my grandparents' day, but this one was cloned. Now, cloning is common since Purdue discovered the safe way to clone animals. . .

Just then, I saw a fire in the field. A neighbor's EHM (electronic harvest machine) was burning. Suddenly, there were neighbors all around helping. I'm glad that's something that hasn't changed. When a neighbor is in trouble, we still all go together and do what we can to help. I hope it will always be that way.

FARMING FOR THE FUTURE

(By Brent M. Frey, Carroll County)

The year is 2045. Imagine going to work at your 50 acre self-contained climate controlled field of corn. You set the temperature at a warm 70 degrees, perfect for your newest variety of genetically engineered high oil corn. This corn oil will be used for gasoline and biodegradable plastics. Tomorrow's weather will be programmed to be a humid 78 degrees with an inch of light rainfall.

As the 90 day perfect growing season is coming to an end we are getting ready to begin harvesting, with our computer controlled hovering combine. It reduces compaction by floating above the corn and using a suction device to pull the corn up into the combine. The corn is sent straight to the elevator where it is processed into plastic and shipped out the same day. Next, you replant your field with high-protein soybeans to be used for human and animal consumption.

Later that day you go to your off-site farrowing hog building to do chores. You walk in and at the press of a button the sows are fed. You do this in all 150 farrowing barns. This is not uncommon because the smallest hog operation around has more than one 175,000 sows. Today you are selling pigs. You drive the pigs straight out of the finishing building into your own personal consumer packing plant. The pigs are killed and packaged within one hour of arrival reducing the risk of contamination.

Fifty years ago in 1995 we never would have imagined the technological advances we have made.

1995-96 DISTRICT WINNERS

District 1: Lyndsey Hazen, Bill Bohling.

District 2: Jessica Monique Lieftring, Andy Rummel.

District 3: Rachel Carlson, Brent M. Frey.
District 4: Kimberly Bogue, Paul Vaughn.
District 5: Beth Rhodes, Jim Champlin.
District 6: Sarah Prange, Tom Nicholson.
District 7: Betsy Ann Villwock, Robert Morris.

District 8: Gillian Robertson, David M. Kuhns.

District 9: Jenny Gogel, Brent D. Williams.
District 10: Corinne Beiersdorfer, Mack Dyer.

1995-96 COUNTY WINNERS

Allen: Angie Mann, Matthew Hallien.
Bartholomew: Gillian Robertson, David M. Kuhns.

Boone: Mary Gibbs, Sean Strawmyer.
Carroll: Brent Frey.
Cass: Rachel Carlson, Matthew Blume.
Clay: Braiden Jackson, Robert Morris.
Dearborn: Corinne Beiersdorfer, Michael Heffelmire.

Decatur: Leah Nahmias, Jesse Abell.
Delaware: Kindra Harvey, Hans Buckey.
Dubois: Jenny Gogel, Alvin Boeglin.
Elkhart: Andy Rummel.
Fayette: Kate Muggleworth, Leighton Wood.

Franklin: Andrea Meyer.
Fulton: Lyndsey Hazen.
Gibson: John Kiefer.
Greene: Jacob Pirtle.
Hamilton: Tom Nicholson.
Hancock: Sarah Prange.
Howard: Kimberly Bogue.
Huntington: Sara Beaver.
Jackson: Jamie Lambring, Justin Steward.
Jay: Martina Caldwell, Paul Vaughn.
Jefferson: Erin B. Geyman, John Adam Hoffman.

Knox: Betsy Ann Villwock, Drew Hecht.
Kosciusko: Jessica Monique Lieftring, Kurt Kammerer.

Lake: Becky Cochran, Peter Felus.
LaPorte: Amanda Yeakey, Chris Smith.
Madison: Christy McDermit, Billy Kessinger.

Marion: April Grant, Michael O'Keefe.
Marshall: Emely Ryan, Wesley Myers.
Montgomery: Beth Rhodes, Jacob Brown.
Morgan: Jim Champlin.
Newton: Lea Stoller, Justin Pruitt.
Noble: Jillian Bolen, Justin Bradley.
Pike: Jennifer Lloyd.
Porter: Beth Doshan, Bill Bohling.
Posey: Laura DeShields, Brian Clem.
Rush: Marla Lynn Bacon, Jeremy Waits.
St. Joseph: Dawn Nagy, Neil Herceg.
Scott: Jessamine Cutshall.
Spencer: Stacy Kern, Nick Frey.
Starke: Regina Yost, Kenton Altman.
Switzerland: Jessica McCord, Mack Dyer.
Vanderburgh: Lesley Keil, Brent D. Williams.

Wabash: Noelle Myers.
Warrick: Amanda Kaiser, Andy Emmons.
Washington: Mary Pavey, Cameron England.●

COMMENDING ENDANGERED SPECIES NEGOTIATIONS

● Mr. REID. Mr. President, for the past 2½ years Congress has debated the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act. The issues have been divisive and controversial. The issues have been so volatile that for over a year there was a moratorium on the listing of species, which the proponents argued was necessary to reform a flawed listing process. Obviously, others of us disagreed over the impact of the moratorium and we fought to have it repealed.

Even more telling is the intense polarization that has existed among the many different interests, including large land owners, environmental groups, State and local governments, and public service organizations. For too long the disputing sides in this controversy have devoted more of their energies to furthering that polarization than to finding workable solutions to real problems.

For the past 1½ years, I have indicated to the Environment and Public Works Committee chairman, Senator CHAFEE; the ranking member, Senator BAUCUS; the Drinking Water, Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee chairman, Senator KEMPTHORNE, that I want to see the Endangered Species Act reauthorized with necessary reasonable reforms. Clearly as different pieces of legislation were offered in both Chambers of Congress, no progress was made for some time.

However, in a Herculean effort, some organizations representing all of the many different perspectives and interests sat down in a series of meetings and have actually come up with a reform package to the Endangered Species Act. The following were part of the process, the Environmental Defense Fund, the Center for Marine Conservation, the World Wildlife Fund, the Nature Conservancy, the National Realty Committee, and the Western Urban Water Association, and two very significant companies, Georgia Pacific and Plum Creek Co. They were joined from time to time in their discussions by representatives of the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies and the Western Governors Association. These groups began their talks about the same time that we in the committee began our bipartisan discussions. I don't know at this point whether all that this private compromise accomplished will be incorporated into legislation; but I do know that their effort, in fact, assisted our process here.

When Members of the Senate of opposite parties start meeting over legislation, we call it responsible compromise. When some of the private interests sat down to work out compromises on the Endangered Species Act, they were isolated and scorned by the right and left. Consequently, these groups have suffered because they tried to assist the larger public good. And isn't the public good exactly why we are here?

Ultimately, the only way to overcome the polarization that has characterized this debate about the Endangered Species Act is to do what these folks have done. They reached across the considerable gulf that separates the environmental and regulated communities in a good faith effort to find common ground.

Whether we are able to incorporate all of the substance that they arrived at is still uncertain, but I do know that it is true compromise and a respectable effort at finding consensus. This process these organizations have engaged in

will be immensely helpful to Senator CHAFEE, myself, and others who are searching for good, creative ideas on this highly charged issue.

So, I have committed myself to a sincere examination of their work in light of the negotiations we are conducting in the Environment and Public Works Committee. I hope that their good faith effort may be a model for dialog and communication to build the consensus necessary to build even stronger support for an effective endangered species conservation effort.●

DOROTHY RABINOWITZ

● Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, on Saturday morning last, Nat Hentoff devoted his ever-insightful column to a tribute to Dorothy Rabinowitz. Much deserved; beautifully accomplished. I ask that Mr. Hentoff's column be printed in the RECORD.

The column follows:

[From the Washington Post, May 11, 1996]

SHE LISTENED TO THE CHILDREN—AND HAD SOME DOUBTS

(By Nat Hentoff)

I.F. Stone, one of my mentors in this business, used to tell young reporters: "If you intend to use the First Amendment to change the world, forget it. If you're lucky, you may be able, over time, to make small, incremental changes."

Once in a while, however, a journalists does make a big difference, even rescuing innocent people from prison—and changing the way many other journalists cover a particular kind of story.

For much of the past 10 years, Dorothy Rabinowitz has been rigorously investigating cases of preschool teachers and others around the country who have been convicted of sexual child abuse. She first became involved in the New Jersey sentencing of Kelly Michaels to 47 years in prison on 115 counts of bizarrely molesting 20 children from the ages of 3 to 5. (One child testified that Michaels had turned her into a mouse. Others said the teacher made them eat a "cake" of her feces.)

The press at the time found the testimony of the accusers entirely convincing, and a Pulitzer Prize winner, Anna Quindlen, then a columnist for the New York Times, urged her readers to "believe the children."

Rabinowitz interviewed everyone she was able to reach, including the furious parents of the allegedly abused children. She also obtained transcripts of the state's "investigators" who questioned the children until the kids gave the required answers.

I also had those transcripts. The manipulation and intimidation of the children was so obvious that if the trail had not been about sexual violations of kids, the charges would have been dismissed. The prosecution did not introduce a single piece of physical evidence to support the charges and the children's stories.

After five years in prison, Michaels was released because lawyers who had read Dorothy Rabinowitz's investigative pieces volunteered to prove her innocence. By then, most of the press had come to the belated conclusion that somehow an injustice had been done, but there were no apologies.

Rabinowitz had joined the Wall Street Journal by then, writing commentary. But an inveterate reporter, she bases her commentaries on research that comes from legwork.